brought into San Bernardino county, must be alleged in the indictment.

This principle has been universally applied, with two exceptions, one of which is a seeming exception only. The

which is a seeming exception only. The first exception is applicable where the offense was committed within a short distance from the boundary line be-

tween two counties, in which event it has been held sufficient to allege and

has been held sufficient to allege and prove the offense to have been actually committed in either. The other class of cases in which there is an apparent diversion from this well-established rule is where the stolen goods are carried by the thief through various counties, in which case the law adjudges that the offense was in truth committed in each of such counties, and hence

in each of such counties, and hence there is no occasion for a statement in

the pleading of what occurred in any other except where the trial is had.

All of the cases cited by counsel for the State either come within one of these two exceptions to the general

rule, or they are cases where a dan-gerous agent has been unlawfully set

in motion in one county and the neces-sary result of such act effected in an-other, in which event, of course, the jurisdiction of the offense may be laid

in either county.
Apart from the consideration of the

Apart from the consideration of the effect of these adjudicated cases upon the question before us, we do not think that the provision of section 4584 of the Revised Statutes, outside of those relating to offenses committed near the boundary line of two counties, are at all applicable to this classes forces. Personal control of the control of the country of the cou

boundary line of two counties, are at all applicable to this class of cases. Before that section can become operative in any criminal case one of two things must appear. Either, first, the offense must be divisible, and each part be unlawful in and of itself and committed at a different time and place; or, second, the offense must consist of more than one act, each of which acts or effect of such acts must constitute an unlawful element of the offense, without the presence of which the offense could not be consummated.

The mere existence in some other

The mere existence in some other county than the place of trial of acts or conditions of the defendant, lawful in and of themselves, but necessary to be alleged or proven, in order to establish the crime as charged, do not invoke the newers of this statute so as

to permit the trial of the defendant in such other county.

Applying this reasoning to the case at

Applying this reasoning to the case at bar, and viewing the evidence in the light of the presumption of innocence accorded to every accused person, we must inevitably come to the conclusion that the jury were bound under the evidence in this case to regard as wholly innocent any relation, whether actual or apparent, existing between the defendant and the woman named in the information who resided in Salt Lake county, and who claimed to be his wife. If in any case the proof shows the presence of a relation founded either on actual marriage or on the holding

on actual marriage or on the holding out of its existence, between a man and

out of its existence, between a man and a woman living within the jurisdiction of the court, and no evidence of an illegal inception or character of the relation is produced, the conclusive presumption arises that such relation is that of lawful marriage.

If S we Snow a Page 688

U. S. vs Snow, 9 Pac. 686. U. S. vs Smith, 14 Pac. 291. This is so upon the well established rule that the law presumes a usual and

ordinary state of things, rather than a

peculiar and exceptional condition; it supposes legality rather than crime;

and virtue and morality rather than the opposite qualities. Caujolle vs Ferrie, 23 N. Y., 188.

Caufolle vs Ferrie, 23 N. 1., 188. While residing with his lawful wife in Salt Lake county the defendant did not "flaunt in the face of the world the ostentation and opportunities of a bigamous household." Consequently, while the defendant's association and relations with the lawful wife in Salt

relations with the lawful wife in Salt

Lake county was a necessary matter to be pleaded and proven by the State,

yet such association, act or condition was not a public offense, nor part of

uting an unlawful element of any of

fense it could not be an act or the ef-

fects of an act necessary to the con

summation of a crime, because no crime is composed in whole or in part

We think, therefore, that the theory

upon which the main instructions of

SEVEN BILLS WERE PASSED.

Senate's Night Session is a Very Busy

gill Passes Senate Regarding Fire Insurance Companies to Do Rusiness Through Local Agents.

Mits last evening's session the Senandd considerable work, consisting of the passing of several bills. The meagree passed were as follows:

serate bill 42, relating to insurance other than life. The bill provides that fir insurance companies shall carry on ther business through resident agents so that the State can collect a tax of 15 per cent on the premiums. Failure to comply with the laws entains a fine

senate bill 111, requiring the publica-tion of estray notices and notice of sale of estrays in county papers wherever

of estrays in costains are sessible. Senate bill 107, giving purchasers of Senate bill 107, giving purchasers of State lands the right to assign such property in subdivisions of forty acres remove before completing the purchase. Senate bill 84, requiring the State dairy and food commissioner to visit and inspect dairies and creameries and compet them to keep the premises in a siniary condition. Senate bill 85, relieving the State of the payment of one-half of the salar se county attorneys.

of county attorneys.
Senate bill 56, requiring corporations
in sulng or being sued to prove their

in suing or being sued to prove their corporate existence.
Senate bill 81, giving the heir, devisee of legates the right to secure his share of an estate by filing a petition therefor three menths after the will has been

for three months acted probated.

Senate bill 114, giving city councils senate bill 114, giving city councils the power to grant railroad franchises and union depot franchises for 100 ters instead of 50 as at present. Sentor Allison opposed the measure, utill that it would establish a dangerous precedent. On request of Senator Tanner the bill was made the special order for 3:30 this afternoon. The following bills were reported on favorably:

House bill 108, providing for uniform examinations of applicants for positions as teachers in county schools. House bill 105, giving the state board f education control over teachers' ex-

House bill 147, giving city councils the power to grant land to railroad companies, House bill 167, relating to taxes for

schools in cities of the first class.
Senate bill 45, appropriating \$4,000 for the establishment of a domestic science department at the University, was or-dered referred to the committee on ap-

HOUSE RECORD BROKEN.

Twenty-five Bills Disposed of in Single Day-What Was Done. All records were broken in the House

yesterday, when twenty-five bills were disposed of, twenty of which were assed. One of Glasmann's celebrated tax bills, which has been called the "banker's bill," went through, but it was hardly recognizable, for the same bill that the speaker had introduced some weeks before, being amended by the striking out of an entire page and the substitution of a whole page of typewritten amendment, besides some minor corrections. The bill, as passed by the House, imposes a tax of half of one per cent, to be paid each first of luly, on all money loaned during the ling twelve months. The clause n the bill allowing tax assessors to seerain the amounts of individual bank accounts was eliminated, and the perfectly satisfactory to the bankers. The House would have none of Glassmann's bill to assess property which had escaped taxation, and after the bill and brought about a war of words be-ween the speaker and Messrs. Anderon and Smith, the committee's report that the bill be rejected was adopted. Mr. Glasmann started the trouble by accusing the committee of discourtes; n not asking him to be present when his bill was being considered. Messrs. Anderson and Simth both seemed much surprised at this and said that speaker had been present when the bill was considered. Mr. Anderson said that he took a printed copy of the bill home with him to study it. The speaker denied that the bills had been counted at that the bills had been counted at that they have been considered. nted at that time. Mr. Smith reed at that the (Glasmann) himself had distributed the bills at the committee meeting, but the speaker still stuck to his point and said that the printers the printer's record would show that the bills had not been printed at the

ime of the committee meeting.

During the afternoon the speaker

announced that he had appointed Representatives Axton and McGregor as committee to assist the chief clerk a correcting the journal, and a month's alary will be allowed them for Mr. McMillan moved that Minerk Clawson have a hand in the ook, but the House was unwilling that further expense should be incurred connection with this matter.

retort of the committee on Unirally site and buildings was present-M by N. L. Morris and referred to the Itee on revenue and appropria-It calls for a total amount of 173,362.40 distributed as follows: Genmaintenance, \$70,000; apparatus, ooks and other supplies, including those for the school of mines, \$6,800: supplies for normal training school, \$1,be; critic teacher and director for training school, \$3,900: supplies, etc., of mines or museum building. 673.40; machine shops and machin-. R0.875; kindergarten, \$5,000; branch nomal at Cedar City, \$19,700. This is notate of interest on the land fund, this so to the University.

The Propels of the day's work is as

BILLS PASSED.

Senate bill No. 87, by Allison-Relatas to and broadening the field for the of damage suits for the ath of children or wards killed by

bill No. 101, by Lawrencedoing it a felony to issue fraudulent al stock in a corporation.

blil No. 63—Fixing the mileage sizes and district attorneys at 8

ler falle on ranway.

state bill No. 38. by Howell—Profar that the State board of examinstall approve the boards of all State.

stall approve the boards required to is and other persons required to londs to the State or State instito the State or State Insti-te, where no other provision is for the approval of the bonds. Ose bill No. 233, by Lambert—Ap-riating \$5,000 with which to pur-se poison for the description of son for the destruction ound squirrels, gophers and prairie

nate bill No. 21, by Bennion-Profor the acceptance of certain lands from the government by ate and providing for the recla-a occupancy and disposition of

late bill No. 117-Prohibiting unauized persons from wearing the in-da of the Loyal Legion, button of G. A. R. or medal of the Utah

te bill No. 70, by Whitmore— ing that State board of examin-ay let contract to lowest and best Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsipublication of records of brands, to be sold at \$2,50 ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

ppy or less. hate bill No. 69, by Whitmore and distriby and of copies of records of marks and Small Pill.

200 People by the Hair!



An average, healthy hair will support a quarter of a pound. There are 120,000 of these on the head. They all together would support 30,000 pounds, wouldn't they? This is equivalent to an audience of 200 people, weighing 150 pounds each!

It's mathematically true that an average head of hair will support an entire audience of 200 people. It doesn't seem possible, but it's so.

It doesn't seem possible, either, that Ayer's Hair Vigor restores color to gray hair; but it does restore it, and every time, too, - all the dark, rich color the hair had years ago. It stops falling of the hair also, and keeps the scalp healthy and free from dandruff.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for thirty years and I do not think there is anything equal to it for a fine hair dressing. I am never without it."

J. A. GRUENENFELDER, Grantfork, Ill., June 8, 1899.

One dollar a bottle. All druggists.

banking and other corporations. House bill No. 228, by Axton—Making

it a felony to construct or send infernal machines to any person. House bill No. 227, by Axton—Requir-ing the labeling of explosives before be-

Senate bill No. 94, by Allison-Making

illegal voting at a primary, or the fil-ing of false returns a misdemeanor. Senate bill No. 90.—Creating the office

of stenographer of the Supreme court

\$1,200, as fixed by the Senate. Senate bill No. 89—Prescribing the

fees to be collected by the secretary of

House bill No. 213, by Smith-Relat-

House bill No. 191, by Hewlett-Au-

thorizing counties to purchase voting

House bill No. 202, by Evans-Defin-

Senate bill No. 77-Providing that in

cities of the first and second class, no person or persons otherwise than the

party or parties to an action can con-

duct a suit in a justice court, except

an attorney at law. House bill No. 193, by Glasmann-Re-

lating to the collection of taxes on prop-

House bill No. 66, by Phillips-Creat

House bill No. 170, by Axton-Provid-

ing for the printing of proceedings of Legislatures, county boards, city coun-

House bill No. 162, by Van Wagenen
—Compelling railroad companies to
fence their right of way and construct

WITNESS MISSING.

Mr. W. G. Benham is wanted as a

witness in the big Jordan water suit

which has been on trial before Judge

Morse for the past nine weeks, and

Deputy Sheriff Cummock was given a

subpoena on Monday last and started

out to locate the witness and bring him in. For reasons best known to Benny,

as he is popularly called, he does not want to be placed under the cross-fire

of the examining attorneys in the above

case, hence he has been dodging Mr

in vain to gather in the desired witness.

know his man even by sight, but the fugitive has the better of Mr. Cummock

in this, as he knows the stalwart form

where Mr. Benham lodges, and seeing

two men approach, one of whom he knew, asked him if he knew where the

victim of his search was. Both as-sumed a look of innocence and averred

they knew nothing of the much sought man, when all the time one of them was

the party wanted. They entered the house and slept the sleep of peace dur-

ing the night. Mr. Benham says he is going to run right up against the big

burly deputy sheriff one of these times and see if he will be taken in tow. Meantime the chase goes merrily on.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these

Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia,

Small Price.

Small Dose.

was watching the place

of the latter. The other night

Cummock, who, up to date, has

in newspapers.

erty that has escaped taxation.

ing a reservoir fund.

cattle guards.

ing kidnapping and abduction and pro-viding penalties therefor.

BILLS KILLED.

machines

ing to costs on appeal from justice

id fixing his salary at \$900, instead of

Ask your druggist first. If he cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a bottle to you. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

SEND FOR OUR HANDSOME BOOK ON THE HAIR.

TEXT OF OPINION IN GRAHAM CASE Senate bill No. 6, by Barnes-Extend-ing time of quarantine and including whooping cough. Senate bill No. 75, by Love—Making sale of merchandise in bulk, illegal, without proper notice to creditors, House bill No. 181, by Glasmann—Relating to statement and assessment of banking and other corrections.

C. Graham convicted in the district court for unlawful cohabitation:

THE OPINION. In the Supreme Court of the State of Utah; the State of Utah, respondent, vs

John C. Graham, defendant and appellant; Rolapp, district judge. in Salt Lake county for the offense of unlawful cohabitation, upon an infor-

mation, the charging clause of which reads as follows: "That the said John C. Graham on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1898, and

on divers other days, and continually between said ist day of January, A. D. 1898, and the 12th day of May, 1899, at the county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, did unlawfully cohabit with more than one woman, to-wit, one Mary A. Graham and one Sarah Potter, commonly known as Sarah Potter Graham,' The evidence adduced at the trial showed that the defendant cohabited with Sarah Potter Graham as his wife in Salt Lake county, without showing that the relation existing between this woman and defendant was illegal in way; but on the other hand the evidence affirmatively shows that the defendant married Mary A. Graham (the other woman named in the indict. ment) thirty-two years ago, as a plurat wife, he then having another wife liv-ing, and that for twenty years or more he has cohabited with her as such wife in the county of Utah, in this State. It was further affirmatively shown that this latter woman has never been in the county of Salt Lake within the period during which it is claimed in the infor-mation the defendant unlawfully cohabited with more than one woman; nor has the defendant at any time liv-

ed or cohabited with her in Salt Lake county.

The trial resulted in the conviction of the defendant, from which verdict and the subsequent judgment the defendant appeals to this court, assigning as principal errors certain of the instructions as given by the court, and the re fusal of the court to give certain in structions as requested by the defend-

Upon the trial the court below, among other things, charged the jury as fol-

"You are instructed that it is not necessary to find that the defendant co habited with both of the women named in the information in Salt Lake county; but if you find that he cohabited with Sarah Potter Graham in this coun ty, and with Mary Graham in Utah county, during the time charged in the information, he would be guilty."

And further, the court charged that "If he has so conducted himself to-ward her that those living in the vicinity had reason to believe and did be-lieve he was living with said Sarah Potter Graham as his wife, then you should find the defendant guilty, as charged, provided that you also from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that during the same period as above mentioned he lived and maintained the same relations with Mary A Graham, although such relations with her were maintained in Utah county." The defendant requested the court to charge the jury as follows:

REQUEST 1.

"If at the date of Statehood the defendant had two polygamous wives, one in Provo and one in Salt Lake, he had the right to marry either, and commit no offense in living with her. If de-fendant had as one polygamous wife Sarah Potter, and lived with her after Statehood in Salt Lake, the law will presume in behalf of innocence that he was married to her, and if married to her and lived with no other woman in Salt Lake county, then you should ac-

REQUEST 2.

"It is necessary to allege the exact facts, and if it is sought to prove an offense committed partly in one county and partly in another, then it must be so stated in the information. This information states the offense as com-mitted wholly in Salt Lake county, and cannot be sustained by proof that it was committed partly in one county and partly in another."

REQUEST 2. "If the jury find that the defendant was living with one wife in I'tah county and with another in Salt Lake coun. ty, and never living with but one in. Sait Lake county, then he cannot be convicted under this information, which

Following is the full text of the Su-preme Court opinion in the case of John in Salt Lake county."

All of these requests were by the any offense; and not being or constiourt refused.

of the two theories is correct. Our statute provides (Revised Stat-

the lower court were given were er-"Second-A statement of the acts constituting the offense, in ordinary and concise language, and in such manner as to enable a person of common understanding to know what is intended."

Section 4584 of the Revised Statutes provides as follows: "When a public offense shall have been committed in part in one county and in part in another, or the acts or effects thereof constituting or requisite to the consummation of the offense shall have occurred in two or more counties, the jurisdiction shall be in any of such When a public offense shall have been committed near the boundarliction shall be in any of such counties. This latter section of our statutes was copied from the California statute, after having received repeated judicial construction from the highest tribunal of that State; and under such circum-

stances we have repeatedly held that this court will as a rule accept the interpretation thus placed upon such bor-rowed statute by the highest court of the State from whence it came. As early as 1857, in the case of People vs Dougherty (7 Cal. 396), the supreme court of California had occasion to interpret the statute similar in principle to the one under consideration here In that case ed for an assault with a deadly weapon, lleged to have been committed in the county of San Francisco, while the evi-lence showed the crime to have been committed on board a vessel, either while lying at her berth in Sacramento or on her passage to San Francisco. The statute under which the prosecuion was commenced provided that when an offense is committed within this State on board of a vessel navigated on river, bay or slough, or lying therein, in the prosecution of her voyage, the jurisdiction shall be in any county through which the vessel is nav-gated in the course of her voyage, or the county where the voyage was

terminated.' And the court, in reversing the judg-ment, said: "The extra territorial jurisliction thus conferred upon the courts of the various counties situated upon special in its character, and in derogaion of the common law rule upon this subject; and whenever it is invoked, the facts and circumstances should be set out in full in the indictment. In this respect the court may be considered as exercising a special and limited juris-diction, and the facts which give juris-

diction must be clearly alleged and sat-isfactorily proved." Again, in the case of People vs Ah Own (39 Cal. 604), the supreme court of California had before it on indictment for the forcible taking and stealing of a man in one county and carrying him into another. The information alleged the offense to have been committed in both countles, and being assailed upon that ground the court says: "The of-fense was commenced in one county, and consummated in another; but it was only one transaction, occurring partly in each county, and it was not only proper but necessary that the in-dictment should state the facts, so as to bring the case within the statute."

Again, in the case of People vs Scott (15 Pac, 384), which was a case upon an indictment for burglary committed in San Diego county, the property ob-tained by the burglary was taken to San Bernardino county. The statute pro-viding that when property taken by any one, by burglary, larceny, or embez-zlement, has been brought into another county, the jurisdiction of the offense is in either county. The indictment alleged the burglary to have been com-mitted in the county where the infor-mation was filed (San Bernardino county). The court held that although that county had jurisdiction, the facts showing where the burglary was committed, and that the property was

REQUEST 7. "The act of living and cohabiting with Sarah Potter Graham in Salt Lake county was an innocent act, as far as

this information is concerned, and not punishable unless accompanied by proof that somewhere defendant had a lawful wife. No such evidence has been offered ant; Rolapp, district judge.

The defendant in this action was tried quit."

Of course, inasmuch as the instructions given by the court were wholly antagonistic in theory to the instructions requested by the defendant, the sole question before this court is, which

utes, section 4730): "The information or

The appellant also assigns as error the refusal of the court to give the fol-lowing requested instruction: prosecution in their information have fixed the time of this offense from the 1st day of January, 1899, and have given evidence of other acts introduced for the purpose of showing cohabitation of the defendant with the two women named prior to the 1st day of January, When the prosecution have given evidence for the purpose of showing an offense, they are bound by the time and occasion selected, and having intro-duced evidence of the acts first prior to that of 1898, that was an election to select the prior date within which to rosecute, and the prosecution is now limited to a time prior to the first named date, January 1, 1898." We see no error in such refusal. This court has repeatedly held that evidence

of lawful acts.

of the illegal marriage between the de fendant and one or all of the women named in the indictment, together evidence showing that he cohabited the time named in the information, is admissible for the purpose of aiding the jury in determining the character of the relation claimed to exist between the parties during the time covered by the information. U. S. vs Cannon, 7 Pac, 369,

U. S. vs Musser, 7 Pac, 389.

The appellant further assigns as error the fact that a witness was per-mitted to answer the following question with reference to the defendant and his illegal wife at Provo: "I will ask you whether it is the general reputation in Provo among their acc tances, neighbors and friends that they are husband and wife?"
We think this question should have

been excluded. While it is not necessary to show actual sexual relations between such parties, and while it is true that a conviction could have been supported by showing other marital associations between the defendant and such wife, such as the holding out to the world a semblance of marriage; yet the defendant could only be convicted upon proof which the jury might infer guilt. But it would be setting a dangerous precedent to permit the mere belief or thought of acquaintances and neighbors and friends to become an element in any

U. S. vs Langford, 21 Pac. 409. For the foregoing reasons the judg-ment of the court below is reversed, the verdict set aside, and information quashed. We concur, Baskin, J., Bartch, J., in

the result.

A Good Cough Medicine for Children. "I have no hesitancy in recommend-ng Chamberfain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Moran, a well-known and popular baker, of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given per-fect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best cough medicine for children as it contained no opium or other harmful drug.'

A Warning .

To feel tired after exertion is one thing; to feel tired before is another. Don't say the latter is laziness-it isn't; but it's a sign that the system lacks vitality, is running down, and needs the tonic effect of Hood's Sarsap-

should begin taking Hood's at once. Buy a bottle today.

It's a warning, too-and sufferers

See that you get the original De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve when you ask for it. The genuine is a certain cure for piles, sores and skin diseases.
F. C. SCHRAMM.

ELKES, MICHAEL, MILLER,

Each at Height of His Career Uses Paine's Celery Compound.



Elkes, Michael and Miller, each at the ! height of his career, used Paine's Celery Compound and acknowledge a debt of personal gratitude to the great remedy,

The New York World says of Champion Elkes, whose likeness is given above: "There is no reason why Elkes should not claim the World's championship, having beaten every crack rider in America and Europe." Like his great predecessors, Michael and Miller, Elkes believes Paine's Celery Compound to be the most wonderful preparation in the world for strengthening the nervous system. He has consented to the publication of the following letter:

New York, December 21, 1900. Before I began to train for the sixday race at Madison Square Garden, New York City, I was in poor condition. I took Paine's Celery Compound, and after the first bottle I felt entirely different. I continued to take it up to the time the race started and during the week of the contest. My excellent condition is due to Paine's Celery Com-pound. I recommend it to all who need perfect restorer of exhausted nervous energy.

Sincerely yours, H. D. ELKES.

Wonderful Jimmy Michael in recom-mending Paine's Celery Compound said:

"Boston, Mass., Feb. 21, 1897. "After the exertion of my record rides, I was advised to use Paine's Celry Compound, I am pleased to say that t gave such satisfaction that I was impelled to use it again. I believe that wheelmen and athletes will fine Paine's Celery Compound of assistance in keeping up their physical tone." JIMMY MICHAEL.

Champion C. W. Miller, winner of the six-days' bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, New York city, says:

"I owe to Paine's Celery Compound a debt of personal gratitude. For several years I have occasionally used Paine's Celery Compound when I felt out of sorts and run down. Before the big race in New York, feeling that I ought to be in the best possible condition, because a nervous breakdown-on men are afraid of-I began to use Paine's Celery Compound. It was an essential part of my successful training. I assure you that it did me so much good. I wish that others may have the benefit of my experience." Yours sincerely, C. W. MILLER.

Champion long-distance rider of the

turan kutututut kan kututut kututut kutut ku ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO OUR MANY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS we desire to announce, that on and after March 10th, 1901, we will have moved, fixed up and ready to receive calls from customers, friends and public at large at our beautiful, handsomely fitted up new ware rooms 51 and 53 Main street. We have on exhibition the largest, the finest and best Main street. We have on exhibition the largest, the finest and best stock of pianos and organs ever exhibited in Utah. Our stock consists of the Knabe, Everett, Steck, Hardman, Ludwig, Smith and Barnes. Harrington, Willard, Harvard, Lakeside and other good makes of pianos. Earhauf Temple and Estey organs. Whoever saw in any one establishment as large a line of high grade pianos and organs to select from? Our prices on pianos run from \$100 up, organs from \$25 up. Cash or easy payments. Our stock of goods are right, our prices are right. And our terms are made to suit the buyer. Come and give us a call if only to see our new store with the immense stock of fine in-struments on our floor that in itself will doubly pay you for your trouble

in calling. REMEMBER THE PLACE. E. N. JENKINS CO. TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 51 & 53 Main St.



The ... Swan Fountain Pen

Having all desirable qualifications and no objectionable features is The Best.

They are fitted with "Mabie, Todd & Co." Gold Pens made in all grades of points from Stub to Extra-Fine,

Thus enabling the writer to possess the most satisfactory Fountain Pen Obtainable.

Mable, Todd & Bard, Mfgs.

For sale by CANNON BOOK STORE, (The Descret News, Props.) C. R. Savage, Margetts Brothers. Salt Lake News Co., Barrow Bros., Kelley & Co.

label

ROYAL are protected Buyers of Royal BREAD Bread

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W NOTE THE NAME.

MANUFACTURED BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

ARE DEAR AT ANY PRICE. We saw some soaps the other day that were offered at a cent

CHEAP SOAPS

And they were dear at that 'Cause after you got through

using it, The chances are it would cost you half a dollar to get your hands in shape again.

Every cake of soap we sell is pure, and leaves the hands nice and soft after using it.

We've good soap as low as 16c per cake. We have the finest soaps that

are made.

If you need soap it will pay you to come here first. F. C. SCHRAMM,

Prescription Druggist, Where the ears stop, McCornick Building. Z+4++++++++++++++++++++

There were seen unsightly pim-She took some R.I.P.A.N.S. for a clearing; The pimples now are disappear-

10 For 5 Cents At Drug Stores.